NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st-La Favorica. BROADWAY THEATRE STOREWAY-LOVE'S SACRIFICE-HONS. JACQUES - INIM TUTOR. POWERY THEATRE. Bewery-Macheth-Love Chase

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. THE SERIOUS WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-CLARI- THE POOR

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon-Tak Whathercock-lomanon's Come. Svening Usecle Tom's Canis. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-book-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Brondway-Panor and of Europe Wew York, Friday, March 2, 1855.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamships St. Louis at this pert, and Canada at Halifax, we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. The appointment of Lord John Russell as British Plenipotentia y to the conferences at Vienna was generally regarded ag an indication of the earnest desire of the English government to bring these negotia lone to a speedy and successful conclusion. All the Five Powers had signified their intention to confer, and the Congress had been postponed from the 15th to the 26th ult. Naples had, it was stated, formally joined the aland Portugal were also about to give in their adhe Hance, and Spain also. The efforts of the coalition to draw into its ranks all the smaller European States had given rise to the rumor-no doubt a piece of po litical waggery-that those important ducal sovereignties, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, were to follow their example and to furnish contingents of one thousand men each!

The English Parliament reassembled on the 16th. when Lord Palmerston made the usual Ministeria; explanation on accepting office. The appointment of Admiral Dundas to the command of the Baltic fleet 19 not a very promising indication of the vigor which it was hoped would characterize his Lordship's administration. After contributing to the failure of the operations in the Black Sea and the Crimea, this officer is transferred to a szene where his incapacity may lead to still more evil consequen

Advices from the Crimea up to the 8th of Feb ruary represent the positions of the belligerents as unchanged. Two-thirds of the Turkish force had landed at Eupatoria, and there were indications which led to the belief that the assault would soon take place. General Canrober had been virtually superseded by the new ereanization of the French force into two corps d'armée under Generals Pelessier and Bos quet. There was a report in Paris that Louis Napoleon was about to proceed to the Crimea to assame the command in chief, but this rumor can hardly have any serious foundation, as orders have been given for the formation of a camp at Metz, to which the Emperor is about to proceed. It was also stated that Lords Regian and Lucan were about to return to England. The weather had become more favorable for the operations of the allies.

In India the British authorities seem likely to have immediate need of all the dispusable forces they can command. The Affghans and Bur mese seem to be taking advantage of the present weakened military condition of England to regain what they have lost by her aggressions.

The markets continued dull, but without any ma terial decline in prices, and business generally was very dull. Large numbers of workmen were out o employment, and great distress is apprehended The effects of the war are beginning to be rigorous by felt by the industrial classes.

Before the receipt of the steamer's news yester day the sales of cotton reached about 750 bales, at steady rates. After the arrival of the naws about 350 bales of the higher grades were sold, without change in prices. The impression was that the news would not exercise any material influence on the market. Flour and grain were without altera tion of moment. The news, it was believed, would produce no effect of moment on flour, owing to the ight stock. Old mess pork was easier, while new was scarce and firm. Pickled bams and shoulders were firmer, while lard was without change.

By the arrival of the Empire City, from New Orleave and Havana, last night, we have received from our special reporter a lengthened description of the ceremonies observed on the occasion of the formal opening of the Panama Railroad. Owing to the ate hour at which we received it, and the demands apon our space, caused by the arrival of the Euro pean news, we are unavoidably compelled to hold over the report of the speeches delivered at the ban quet. To compensate for this omission, however, we publish a full account of the ceremonial itself, with the interesting address delivered by Judge Barlen, our Minister to Central America, who was selected as the orator for the eccasion. The comple tion of this ratiroud, connecting as it does the two great oceans, and opening up countless facilities to our commerce, may well be regarded as one of the most important and interesting events of our times. It was the only link necessary to complete the crain of our influence over the whole of the American

The Empire City arrived last night with Havans dates to the 24th ult. We published yesterday news to the 25th, received from Charleston by telegraph. There were eight British men-ot-war at Havana when the Empire City left. The United States ships San Jacinto, Princeton, Fulton, Falmonth, Brandywine, Columbia and Decatur, were daily expected to arrive from Key West. The British vessels are engaged in conveying troops to various parts of the island. Everything was in confusion: the prisons were full, and the creoles were seeking to get away by all possible devices.

The Legislature of Missouri will to day resume its ballotting for United States Senator. The last ballot was had on the 31st of January.

It is reported that the President intends to vet the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill, in consequence of the clause relative to the Colsins line, but we think the report requires confirmation.

In the United States Senate yesterday the resolu tions recommending that in our treaties hereafter with other nations we should secure religious free dom and the rites of sepulture to our citizens abroad, in accordance with their peculiar predilections were adopted-26 to 6. The Texas Creditors bill, signed by the President, was received. The General Apprepriation bill, with the tariff reduction at tached, was then taken up. Mr. Runter, though disliking the manner in which the tariff question had been presented, urged the adoption of the medifications of the House, as being more ac ceptable to the majority than any previously effered. Mr. Clayton opened the ball in opposizion. The late political revolution had changed the character of the popular branch of the Legelature, and be was opposed to forcing this massure on the country. Mr. Brodhead also opposed the introduction of the modifications in view of the peculiar character of the next House of Representatives. The Texas Creditors bill, the Bounty Land bill, and other measures, will soon reduce the piethera of the treasury. Mr. Badger offered Mr. Edgerton's proposition to remit the duties on railroat iron from June 1, 1853, to July 1, 1856, and admitting wool and dyestoffs free, but subsequently withdrew it. Mosers. Cooper, Pierce, Bayard, Benjamin, James Seward, Wade, Douglass and others, vehemently epposed the bill, and after a long and angry debate the metion of Mr. Clayton, to strike from the appropristion bill the tariff modifications, prevailed by a majerity of swe, forty-four Benators voting.

in the House a number of unimportant bills were | te broken.

passed. In committee the Army Appropriation bill was discussed. The Senate's amendments authorizing two additional regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and making the necessary appropriation for their pay and muintenance, were concurred in,

and reported to the House. Rev. Calvin Colton delivered a lesture last ever ing before the Geographical and Statistical St. ciety. His subject was, " The Future of America," and his remarks from first to last were attentively

listened to by a fair and discriminating audience. The members of the judiciary and bar of New York met yesterday to give expression to their feel ings on the lamented death of Hon. Judge Edwards, presiding Justice of the Supreme Cour', of this State. A report of the proceedings will be found in an-

other part of this day's paper. The only important feature of the proceedings of the Legislature yesterday was the debate on the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company. There was considerable opposition, and finally the subject was disposed of for the pres ent by the adoption of a motion calling for a detail. ed statement from the company of its financial condition. We trust, while about it, that the Legisla ture will institute a rigid inquiry into the manage ment of these corporations, with a view to cheapen ing the price of gas and securing a constant supply

Peace Negotiations in Europe.

Lord John Russell's appeintment as British Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Vienna must certainly be regarded as indicating a desire for peace on the part of the British government. In the last speeches made by Lord John in Parliament his tone was singularly pacific; he declared, not without suspicion of official authority, that neither France nor England had any desire to diminish Russian territory, and spoke throughout in so conciliatory a tone that no one could infer from his language that at that moment a British army was lying broken and baffled before the walls of Sebastopol. The present head of the British government has not. it is true, been given to lean to the side of peace. Lord Palmerston has courted the reputation of a fire-eater rather than the laurels of a peacemaker. But there are times when the natural bent of the strongest minds must yield to circumstances, and it seems that there is nothing even for Lord Palmerston to demand in the present crisis but to be preserved from the enemy. All accounts concur in representing the prospects of the siege of Sebastopol as hopeless. Sir John Burgoyne, the Chief Engineer of the British army, wishes it to be understood that he is not responsible for the works now going on there. The loyal correspondent of the Times declines to state the number of men to which the army has dwindled down. Several regimental officers have gone to Constantinople and Malta to try to raise men-their own commands having totally disappeared. Disease is telling on the French The Russians are erecting new batteries to command those of the English, and in a very short time we may expect to hear of their commencing the attack anew. The recruits sent out by the British government die without firing a shot, not being, in the language of a correspondent, even fit food for powder. On another side, the movement so long planned by Russia on the frontier of British India has broken out. Cabul is once more in arms. Turkistan and Bokhara are preparing to vindicate their long promised fidelity to the cause of the Czars. Even Burmah-miserable, spiritless Burmah-declares that she will not consent to her provinces being wrested from ber, and war must probably follow. To add to all, the financial pressure on the government has become excessive, and it is obvious that a few months more such expenditure must lead to some explosion.

Here are reasons enough for Lord John Rus sell's pacific tone-grounds more than enough for a vigorous attempt on the part of Eagland to declare peace. But the question arises, how would peace overtures be relished by the Emperor of the French and the Czar? With regard to the former, the case presents itself in a duplicate aspect. As a revolutionary monarch. the most formidable enemy against which Napoleon has to contend is the mob of Paris. A war drains off that mob; and hence it was that Louis Philippe picked quarrels in Algiers, and never would allow peace to be made. The Eastern war has served the same purp for the Emperor Napoleon. It has rid him of his most dangerous enemies who are now following their bent by shooting the Russians in the Crimea. Make peace and these men return to continue their practice with the Emperor as a target. Again, peace without Sebastopol implies defeat; and defeat in France implies revolution. The French cannot, as the English do, overthrow their ministry and put in new men; or keep the Executive in check by means of Congress, as we can. With them there is no alternative between barricades and loyalty. If, therefore, the siege of Sebastopol is definitely raised, and the 75,000 Frenchmen now in the Crimea return to France with drooping eagles, it will go hard but Napoleon will pay the penalty of his failure with his crown. He needs no peace to reconstruct his army. Every man in France is a soldier; has been bred and taught to handle the musket; on an emergency, half a million of able troops might be raised with a little pressure. Money seems to be flowing into his treasury, and really peace seems to promise him nothing but trouble, difficulty and

The Czar, on the contrary, like Great Britain ought to be rather favorable to peace. The policy pursued by Austria must have made a wonderful difference in the feeling of the Russian court. Three hundred thousand men occupied solely with the work of watching the Austrian frontier, and needing at the least reinforcements at the rate of 30,000 a year, are a heavy drain upon the imperial army; net to speak of the possibility of defeat in the field and an Austrian advance on the Dneiper. Again, if the siege of Sebastopol were raised, and peace declared, it is patent that the net results of the campaign would be a gain of prestige by the Russians and a loss by the allies. In this war the Russian officers have proved that they knew their business as well as the French, and of course infinitely better than the English carpet knights: while the soldiers have confirmed their old reputation for courage. A Russian fort has withstood the utmost efforts of the English and French to take it, and by careful management and skill, the siege has cost the Russians nothing more serious than the loss of a few men-which in Russia means nothing. The ships are safe, the arsenals are safe, the forts stronger than ever. To borrow a figure from Menechikoff, General Badweather, and General Disease, and above all, General Stupi dity-the only really efficient officer in the British army-have done the work for them Peace would now cost Russia nothing. Bu the power and prestige of her enemies would

The article from the London Times which we give 'sewhere will show how vigorously the devaceratic revolution is proceeding in England. The worst step the aristocracy could have taken when their incapacity became apparept, was to stand to their colors, and to refuse to give way; and that is precisely the course they have adopted. With all the shortcomings of the past campaign before the public, with the countless proofs of lordly imbecility and ignorance staring every one in the face, no change has been made, no new men have been called to office, no old ones disgraced, no noblemen have even been censured. The State continues as formerly to groan under the weight of lordly folly. Lords lead the army to destruction and the regiments to death. Lords starve the Englishmen who are sent abroad, and display such a helpless sense of uselessness that doubt of their sanity may be entertained. Yet not one word of reproach or censure has issued from the government. The British peers are determined like Charles the First, to make no concession to the people. They will defy public sentiment, and engross all the first offices in State, army and church; and when their incapacity is proved they will treat their assailants with

This sort of thing can have but one end. The inquiry into the management of the war now proceeding before the House of Parliament will not be burked, though the Peers are trying their best to burke it. It will disclose the extent to which birth, connections, and favoritism have degraded the public service in England, the army especially. Public meetings follow in the counties, and every mail may be expected to bring us news of a mass meet ing in London to denounce the aristocracy and to call for an introduction of the popular principle into the government. Reform bills with slow contests at the hustings and interminable debates in Parliament answer well enough in time of peace when the people can wait; but in time of war when every day is costing England over one hundred soldiers,

they may be thought too slow processes. The wisest cannot tell when or how the explosion is to take place. But that it must come soon, no careful student of English history past or present can doubt. The aristocracy have served their purpose. They have governed England for one hundred and seventy years, and during most of this period have not even had the excitement of a contest with the people. Until the excise duties were imposed, and the Stamp Act was passed, the people of Eagland submitted without a murmur, an argument, or a protest. The great lords ruled the church, the army, the navy, the colonies, and everything else: they held Parliament in their breeches pockets, and drove their coachwheels over the necks of the masses. A brief contest, until William Pitt was shelved, breaks the monotony of the history; and again, until the spread of democratic ideas obliged the nobles to embark in the foolish war with France, they reigned undisturbed. Forty years of foreign wars and domestic distress procured a like period of tranquillity for the aristocracy-to be terminated by the outbreak of the war in a worse form than ever. Two acts in the democratic drama of England have been played. They were the Reform bill and the free trade measures. The third is now commencing. It will be the total republicanization of the army.

Nor will its effects be confined to England. In France and on the continent, the effect of the democratic impulse will also be felt. It is contrary to reason to suppose that while the British press is breaking down the only bulwarks of the nobility, and an allied army is perishing before Sebastopol, the French press shall not be allowed to speak at all. The Emperor will find that the electric telegraph which unites Dover and Calais is a bond of union not easily to be severed. The French once sent democracy to England; it may now be the destiny of Great Britain to reciprocate the gift.

Congress Closing Up .- The last sessi in of this Congress of spoilsmen, according to the -morrow night at twelve o'clock. The Senate have so agreed, and the House, we presume, have concurred, or will concur in this resolution, to save appearances. On more than one occasion, beretefore, the last day of the session has run through Saturday night, and even a considerable margin of Sabbath morning, amid such scenes of disorder, debauchery and corruption as would disgrace a council of savages. Such scenes should be spared us now, henceforth and forever, from their demoralizing effects upon sober and honest men, from the odium which they cast upon our republican institutions; and because they are a libel upon the character of the American people. If this session should be continued through Saturday night, till sunrise of Sunday morning, the spoilsmen will be very apt not only to fleece Guthrie, but to skin him alive. They are desperate, and will be vigilant; and, with a friend or two in the sleepy House and Senate, they may secure, from midnight to sunrise, millions of plunder. For the sake of Guthrie, therefore, we trust the old fogies of the Senate and of the House will adhere to the resolution, and insist upon it that the session shall close with the third of March-Saturday midnight.

The session, until within a few days past, has been flat, stale, and uninteresting. The most important of the bills passed are the French Spoliation bill, (vetoed,) the Texas Indemnity bill, the Board of Claims bill, the Collins Steamer bill, the Naval Reform bill, and the regular appropriation bills, which, upon inspection, will probably be found to carry upon their backs a multitude of sins. Some good things, however, bave been done in the shelving of other bills, including several patent monopoly extensions, and a score or so of grasping railroad landjobbing speculations. Considering the fact that this is the last chance for the Kitchen Cabinet spoilsmen, and many of their retainers in both houses, the respect which has been exhibited this session for the treasury and the pockets of the people is really wonderful. It will be still more astonisning it this deference to public opinion shall prevail to the end of the session-Saturday night, or Sunday morning, as the case may be. Let our reporters keep a sharp lookout for the gleanings of the last day and night. Watch the ourside bills that will be slipped in, and the lobby amendments.

meeting of the Democratic Soft Shell General Committee Col. Alexander Ming in the chair, Meisers, Benedict and Chancellor acting as Secretaries. No business of im-portance was transacted, the meeting adjourning after nearing the reports of standing committees. Adjourned to the first Thursday in April.

MESTING OF THE SOFT SHELL DESCRIPTION CONSISTER -A

Progress of the Democratic Revolution in THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.

GUB LATE SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS—REFUSAL OF THE
ADMINISTRATION TO TELL THE TRUTH.

Washington, March 1, 1855.

The President still withholds from Congress the information called for relative to the proceedings of the Ostend Convention. The propriety of acquiescing to the demand meets with Marcy's disapproval, as also with the opposition of several of the more consistent. the opposition of several of the more prominent of our Senators. Possibly a reply may be sent in, but none of the information called for in the resolution will come before the House. It will surprise you to learn that the Spanish embassy in this city is secretly at work with embers of both houses to defeat the intentions of the President in this matter. He has the best of reasons for taking this step: the certainty, if successful, that its publicity must redound to the benefit of the Spanish overnment, and to the injury of the United States. In the controversy thus far upon this subject Spain is in the right, and the publicity of the correspondence between our country and Spain would draw towards the latter power even the sympathies of the American people. The allies, England and France, have had submitted to their examination the entire question as it now stants, by Spain, and the action of this government has been governed wholly by the decisions of those two Powers.
If the English Minister in this city is not as busy in the matter as is his colleague for Spain, it is only from the fear that he may meet with detection, and be exposed to

the jealousies of our people.

I have already informed you that the late Spanish administration urged upon our government a final settle-ment of the embarrassing questions existing between us emselves, which our government refused. I can now inform you that the conditions offered by Spain were those negotiated for under the Polk administration but which the Pierce administration would not listen to as being unworthy the American character. The lea well disposed concession by our government, or am has sador at Spain, in addition to the terms offered by Presi dent Polk, was not only expected, but as hereafter may be shown, the Spanish government had prepared itself to accede to the wishes of the United States. England and France advised the sale of Cuba, and notwithstanding Spanish pride opposed the step, it was conceded to, and ur government notified of the result. The unfortunate misunderstandings that subsequently took place between the President and Mr. Soulé, and between the latter person and Gov. Marcy, have produced results that will add to the United States should they ever additional discrecit to the United States should they ever appear in an official form before the public. It were orth the loss of Cuba to Spain, so far as England and France are interested, to have placed before the world, as a specimen of American diplomacy and honesty, the en-tire correspondence upon the Cuba difficulties. Its publication would sink the American character still lower, and render Gen. Pierce's administration a thing to be United States.

I wish you to give full confidence to these statements which I design more fully to confirm hereafter.

VETO OF THE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP BILL. WASHINGTON, March 1 There are strong indications of a veto of the Ocean

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WASHINGTON, March 1, 1855 The National Agricultural Society met this morning and after receiving reports of the various commit elected officers. M. P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, was elected President, and a Vice-President was had from each State and Territory. The executive is composed of Mr. King of New York, Calvert of Maryland, l'oole of Massachusetts, Watts of Ohio, Jones of Delaware, Elwyn of Pennsylvania, and Wentworth of Illinois. W. S. King of Boston, Secretary; B. B. French of Washington, Treasurer. The reciprocity question as affecting agricultural interests was discussed. After a warm debate, the Association passed resolutions ob jecting to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture, and protection for other interests. Many valuable papers were read and discussed. This evening, Hon. George P Marsh lectured on the rural economy of Europe, and was fellowed by Dr. Wilder, of Cincinnati.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1855.

Hon Andrew Gliver, James Maurice and Washington Murray, Eegs, New York; Thomas J. Todmood, Michisan; Hon. A. C. M. Perrington, New Jersey; Thomas Hopne, Ill. J. Fletcher, Va., and H. S. Stevens, Michigan, were admitted attorneys and counsellors.

No. 41.—Jesse B. Thomas, administrator, vs. Missouri Iron Company, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. Judge McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

opinion of the court, ambuence, cuit Court, with costs.

No. 40 — W. A. Booth vs. Ferdinand Clark. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columnia, Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit, with costs.

No. 80. — Jack S. Griffin and Wife, plauntiffs'in error, vs. James S. Reynolds. Argument concluded by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs.

vs. James S. Reynolds. Argument concluded by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs.

No. 157.—Hugh Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Poker: On motion of Hon. F. B. Cutting, the cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 84.—Alexander Denistone et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Reger Stewart. Cause argued by Phillips for plaintiff.

No. 85.—William Christy, plaintill in error, vs. Henry Rullerds, administrator. Submitted for the consider C. Bullarda, administrator. Submitted for the consideration of the Court, on record and printed argument, by Critteneen, Lawrence, and Hughes, for plaintiff, and Benderson for defendant.

Judge Taney announced that the court would adjourn on the 10th, and would not take up any case for argu-ment after the 7th.

Latest from the State Capital.

ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT ON THE TREASURY—CALL ON THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY—PROTECTION TO HOLDERS OF BANK BILLS—TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BAILROADS—GEN. WORTH'S SWORDS, ETC., ETJ.

ALBANY, March 1, 1855.
The treasury plunderers are in unparalleled activity The time has come, as they allege, when the Legislatu must be pressed to pass their claims, or they may fail for the session. The less money there is in the trea sury, the more stringent the money market, the greater depression in business of all kinds, the more active in ent and importuning are the harples in the lobby. The claims for canal damages are increasing so rapidly, that members of the Legislature can scarcely find besure to attend to the legitimate business of their immediate constituents, or that of the State. The whole of the day was occupied, in both houses, upon bills of this chara ter. The Legislature ought to institute a commission for this purpose, and not spend days in discussing the merits of those constantly increasing demands.

The Manhattan Gas Company, of the city of New York, are asking for an increase of two millions to their capital. They wish to greatly extend their mains through the upper part of the city, but cannot accomplish it unless such increase is authorized. It met with an opposition stronger than was anticipated. Some of the members from the city offered a clause to the bill compelling the company to furnish gas for \$2 per thoucompeting the company to furnish gas for experimonsand feet. This was contested strongly. The rural members appeared astonished at the large amount of additional capital asked for, believing that two millions of itself would be sufficient to organize a new company
upon. Others stated that the company was now exceedingly wealthy, its stock bearing some thirty or forty per cent premium, and that they now have a surplus
of profits on hand amounting to a larger sum than they
ask to be added to their capital, which they could
use for the extension of their works. Finally a resolution was offered, calling upon the company to state the
smount of surplus on band, the market value of the
stock, and the prices they receive for gas. The President of the company was in the Assembly Chamber,
sitting along side of Mr. Blatchford, when this resolution
of inquiry was submitted. The friends of the company
in the House, objected to the consideration of the inquiry to-lay, but to-morrow that pr vitege will not exist,
when the company will be called upon to report.

Both houses have passed a bill to protect hillholders
from the avaricious grasp of receivers, It ensets that
the Bank Superintendent shall retain in his hands so
much of the securities, in his possession, as may be necessary to redeem the circulating notes of banks failing
themselves to redeem, and which may go into receiver's
hands. Perhaps it is well as to give a copy of the bill:—

An Act to amend Section II of Chapter 226 of the Lous of 180.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do encat as follows.—

Section I. The eleventh section of said act shall be amended to as to read as follows.—

Section I. The claventh section of said act shall be amendated and section from the company of the bill inmediately give notice, by publication in such newspapers
such Superintendent or any Justice of the Supreme Court
viality neutring the crediters of such corporation or
section to exhibit and catablish their demands sand feet. This was contested strongly. The rural mem. bers appeared astonished at the large amount of addi-

Senator Hopkins presented a bill of importance in the

Senate this morning, relating to testimony by partie themselves in litigation. Whether it will tend to the commission of the crime of perjury, the legal gentlement that the state of the crime of perjury the legal gentlement

themselves in litigation. Whether it will tond to the commission of the crime of perjury, the legal gentlemen of the Senate will undoubtedly investigate.

The propriety of passing a bill, allowing towns on the line of radiroads in embryo, to subscribe to such stock, is wisely questioned. A bill of such a character passed the Senate the other day, relative to the contemplated Utica and Binghamton road, but has not been taken up in the House. This morning an adverse report was made upon a similar bill, relating to the Albany and Binghamton road. Why the Senate should pass one and not the other, is not understood. It may be that certain parties in this city, who originally subscribed quite liberal to that stock, but some twelve months since refused to pay their subscriptions, and now wish to break down the project, have had influence sufficient to induce the Railread Committee to report against the proposition. The idea, however, of building roads of doubtful utility, by means of mortaging the lands of farmers against their wishes, is a very grave affair. The agricultural members of the Assembly are not railroad speculators, and will carefully weigh the proposition to coerce the raising of money in such an arbitrary manner.

Mr. Searing deser ere credit for his success in procuring the passegs of a bill through the House, authorising the city of Brocklyn to borrow money. At the time of the consolidation the treasury of the new city was empty, and the authorities have ever since been unable fully to pay the members of the police and other officers of the city government. The object of the bill is to borrow a sufficient amount to liquidate these demands. It will, no doubt, speedily pass the Senate.

It would have been complimentary to the memory of the late gallant General Worth, if the Senate had this day, the anniversary of his birth, passed the bill from the Assembly in relation to his swords. Senator Robin-

the late gallant General Worth, if the Senate had this day, the anniversary of his birth, passed the bill from the Assembly in relation to his swords. Senator Robinson very generously made a motion to go into committee to pass the bill to-day; but the Hon. Mr. Yost interposed objections which were fatal. Major General Worth was a favorite son of this State, and died in his harness, fighting the battles of his country. Did Mr. Yost know this?

Anti-Know Nothing Movements in Massa

Bosron, March 1, 1855.

A meeting of the citizens of Salem is called for Satur day evening next, of all those opposed to secret politics erganizations. The call is signed by three hundred citi zens, among whom are Judge White, George Peabody, Otis P. Lord, N. J. Lord, Asahel Huntington, and other prominent whigs and democrats.

The Know Nothings of New Bedford have nominated George Howland for Mayor.

Municipal Nomination at Utica. UTICA, March 1, 1855.
The whigs to-night nominated Henry H. Fish for Mayor.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1855 About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Fisher's block, on Chestnut street, below Seventh. It commenced in the room occupied by Messrs. Bright & Weller, as a publication office, who lost \$5,000. whole upper part of the building was destroyed. The following is the amount of loss:—McClees & Germon, daguerrectypists, \$8,000; Chas. Oakford, hatter, \$10,000. Mr. Oakford is insured for \$4,000. The stock of James H. Orne, carpet dealer, valued at \$100,000, was much damaged by water. Damage to the building about \$20,000, which is covered by insurance. The adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Oakford, was damaged by water; loss covered by insurance. The fire is said to have occurred from a defect in the flue of the furnace.

From the South.

The Union of this morning makes the official announce ment of the appointment and confirmation of Genera Scott as Lieutenant-General.

The United States Treasurer's statement, made up to the 26th ultimo, shows \$20,439,500 in the treasury

From St. Louis.

TRAVEL STILL OBSTRUCTED-DEPUTY MARSHAL SHOT. Sr. Louis, March 1, 1855. No arrivals from Missouri river yet. Illinois Railroad

still closed. The Upper Mississippi is open to Alton. B. F. Brand, Deputy County Marshal, was shot yesterday by Bob O'Blennis, a notorious desperado. We have not received an Eastern mail for seven days

> Outward Passage of the Asia. HALIFAX, March 1, 1855.

The steamship Asia, from Boston at 10 A. M. on Wed nesday, is now-5 o'clock P. M .- coming up our harbor, and will probably sail hence for Laverpool at about o'clock this evening.

Good Telegraphing.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1855. Our citizens this morning were notified of the advices from Europe by the St. Louis simultaneously with the New Yorkers, the National Telegraph Line having placed us in possession of the news by ten o'clock this morning

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1855.

Our cotton market is unchanged. Sales for to-day 1,000 bales. Molasses sells at 1934c. a 20c. Mess pork

EHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1855.

Stocks are dull to day. We quote Reading at 38%;
Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 16%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88. The money market is without change.

BALFIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1855.
625 head of beef cattle offered, 175 driven to the eastward, and the balance sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6. Hogs scarce; sales at \$7 25 a \$7 75.

Further News from Havana.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Windle, arrived this port last night from New Orleans and Havana. She left New Orleans Feb. 20, at 8 A.M., reached Havana on the 23d, transferred the California mails and passengers to the El Dorado, and left Havana for this por

Among the passengers from New Orleans, is Mr. Tho

mas Francis Meagher.

A great deal of excitement still existed in Havana. city was filled with volunteer troops.

The following British men of war were in the barbo of Havana-Steamer Colossus, Buzzard, Media, Vestal, Espiegel, Arab, Scorpion, and Bermuda

tor, Falmouth, Brandywine, Decatur, and the flag Columbia, were reported at Key West, and were daily expected at Havana.

News from Key West. OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KET WEST, Feb. 25, 1855.

Accident to the San Jacinto-Naval Intelligence-Marin

Disasters, &c.
The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, Capt. C. K. Stribblin, crived the evening of the 19th, from St. Thomas vis San Domingo City. When off this port she broke the

San Domingo City. When off this port she broke the third and last blade of her unfortunate propeller. She came in under full sail. She has visited Madeira, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Domingo, and the Grand Caymans, since last heard from in the States.

The United States steamer Fashion, Baker, arrived from Tampa, the 16th. She has a large number of canoes and other appurtenances for the exploration of the Evaglades. The troops now at the Miami taxe charge of this shipment, and will at once prepare to make a tour of observation within the Seminole's hunting grourds. Lieutenant-Colonei Morroe, in command of the troops in Florida, was on board, and went up to the Miami.

grounds. Lieutenant-Colonei Monroe, in command of the treops in Florida, was on board, and went up to the Miarci.

The steamer Fulton was at St. Thomas on the 3d of February, and sailed the 7th for Martinique, in search of the Albary. The U. S sloon of war Falmouth was going into the barber of St. Domingo on the 9th. The officers and crew of the San Jacinto are all well. She will remain in this port several days. She will go hence to I avans.

The American bark Harritt Chipman, of Boston, Capt. Hill, arrived on the 16th at this port in distress from Irinidad bound to New York. She left the former port on the 4th inst. with a cargo of molasses and melada. On the 16th, when near the D. H. Shot Keys, encountered a revere Norther and a very heavy sea; sprang a lesk and carried away the gammoning of the bawspet, and was obliged to make for this port for repair. She has not discharged. The upper works will be caulted. If she then leaks, her cargo will be taken out and the lower pertion repaired.

The ship Mediator, Bell, of and for New York, went ashore on Triumph Feef on the 14th, but got of with the assistance of the U. S. cutter Sea Drift, Lieut Randolph, on the 16th, and proceeded on her voyage to New Orleans. She received considerable injury. She lay in a dangerous pace, and would have taken aid from wreckers had any been near. No other news.

Police Intelligence. Sergeant Bowyer, of the Chief's office, arrested a ma-

yesterday, named David Hale, doing business in Thirty yesteray, named David Haie, doing business in Thirty-nish street, who stands charged with bigamy, in having, on the 28th of August last, entered into the silken bonds of matrimony with Margaret Blair, while his first wife, Mary Billon, was yet in the land of the living. The ac-cused was taken before Justice Councilly, at the Lower bolice court, who held him to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge most strenuously. ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Officer Knner, of the reserve corps, arrested a man named Morris Rosentbal, yesterday, who stands charged with having stolen a pocketbook, containing \$12 from the person of William Patterson, a sailor, residing at 710. Water street. The transaction, it is alleged, took place on the 222 oil, since which the accused has been at large. The accused war, on being taken before Justice Begart, een mitted for Ivial. H. Wilkins, first played at the City of Lendon theate, on the 18th April, 1865, was produced here on Wednesday night, and played sgain last evening, on bath occasions to full houses. The p'ay is, in the respect of effect, the best that the author ever gave to the public. The plot is somewhat involved, but the main incidents run thus:—The scene is in the ancient city of Palmyra, in the reign of Queen Zenobia. That illustrious personage having neglected to pay tribute to Rome, her city is besieged by an army from the Eternal City, led by the Emperor Aurelian. The city is menaced by foes without and tree sen within. Antiochus, one of Zenobia's generals, hay ing been jilted by her daughter, the Princess Julia, re-solves to sell the city to the Romans, in which he is assisted by a miser, Hujus. Julia loves a young Roman attached to Zenobia's court, but cannot marry him because she is promised to a Prince of Persia as the price of an alliance which will be valuable to the Queen during the war with Rome. Zabdas, an Egyptian, Zenobia's general, who is also in love with Julia, acts with unexampled magnanimity under the circumstant and succeeds in securing the Queen's consent to the marriage of Julia and Gracchus. Antiochus, who is a very great scoundrel, is fired with rage at this, and suc' upon Palmyra just as the happy pair are about to proeed to the altar. By the gallantry and forethought of the Egyptian General, the enemy are beaten back, and In the fourth act another assault is made-the city is -Antiochus and Zabdas have a hand-te-hand combat, in which the first named individual is killed. In the fifth act we find that the affair was a total rout for Palmyra, the Queen and Gracchus being taken prisoners, and Julia obliged to solicit protection from has promised Zenobia that he will kill Princess rather than allow her to grace the triumph of Aurelian. That dignitary, however, turns out to be a very excellent person for an Emperor, and he declares a general amnesty. Gracchus and Julia are duly united, but Zabdas refuses to accept the par-

don of the Emperor, and dies at the foot of the altar. The play, as will be seen, is a very effective drama, full of startling situations, combats, and "stirring incidents by flood and field." There is no lack of opportunity for good acting in the principal part, (originally played by C. D. Pitt,) and, at the Broadway, very finely done by Mr. E. L. Davenport. Nothing could be more graceful or vigorous than his style-more picturesque graceful or vigorous than his style—more picturesque and artistic than his attitudes—while in the general ensemble of the part he displayed that evenness and fullness of delineation which is one of the greatest charms of his acting. The other parts were respectably sustained. Mr. Leffingwell's Hujus was an excellent performance. There was nothing else above mediccrity. The performance went off very smoothly, and to the satisfaction of a very full house. As a literary work "The Egyptian" is below criticism—as an acting play it will always be successful, with a fine actor like Mr. Davenport in the principal part.

part.
This evening at the Broadway, Mr. Davenport's banefit

THE THEATRES,-The arrival of the European steamers. with the grest press of other news on our columns, ex-See advertising columns.

City Intelligence. THE WOUNDED PUGLISTS - We understand that Poole,

who was so dangerously wounded in the affray of Saturday night, yesterday exhibited much worse symptoms than were expected by his physician. Justice Brennau than were expected by his physician. Justice Brennau sent an officer to take his deposition, but found him in so feeble a state as to be unable to speak. There are strong doubts entertained of his recovery. An operation has been performed on Turner's arm by Drs. J. R. Wood and Woodward, and the ball has been extracted. It is now supposed that his arm will be saved. Baker as yet has not been arrested. PROPOSED NEW DUTIES OF JUDGES .- A meeting of the

bar will be held in the Supreme Court this day, at two o'clock, respecting the additional duties about to be imposed on the Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas by the law now before the Legislature.

Spring Style of Hats, Just Introduced .-Ihose of our readers in want of a fashionable hat can obtain one at Hall.'S, 413 Broadway, who is the acknow-ledged leader of fashion in New York by public approba-tion. Corner of Lispenard street and Broadway. Gentlemen's Hats.-Spring Fashion for 1855,

just introduced by Espenscheid, of 118 Nassau arrest. The shape is admirable. It is the most piquant looking hat that has ever appeared in the field of fashion in New York.

The Spring Style of Hat.—Knox has issued his style. Light, graceful, becoming, durable and cheap. For particulars inqure at No. 128 Fulton street, or No. 533 Broadway.

533 Broadway.

The Fashion of the Season in Gentlemen's hats was introduced by GENIN, on Saturday, the 24th ult. New York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway, respectfully solicits the attention of their customers and the public to the spring and summer fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

White's Spring Style of Hats are Acanowiedged to be the most modern and gentee) looking ever exhibited in this city. Caps of all the new inventions, and soft hats for business, are also to be found in great variety at WHILE'S, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton. Portraits for 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$5, by

HOLMES' patent double cameras and machinery, with a system for picture making perfect, economical and fast at the Young American Depot, 289 Broadway. Planos-Great Reduction in Prices.-Plano

Planos—Great Reduction in Prices.—Planos from ten different manufactories, among them the most celebrated makers in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian pianos, and Horace Waters' modern improved pianos; secondand pianos at great bargains—prices from \$40 to \$150. Pianos to rent. Pianos for sale as monthly payments. Melodeons of every variety of style, and of the most improved makers, at prices which dely competition. No better bargains can be had in musical instruments, of all kinds, of any other dealer in the United States. Music at the reduced rates.

HORACE WATERS 333 Broadway.

New Music.—Thomas Baker's new song "Our-Boys," just published, with heautiful vignetie. Words by C. D. Stuart. Price 40c. This is one of the happinst effusions of this popular composer, and promises to ex-ceed in its popularity even his former choicest produc-tions. "Sparkling Pelka," by the same composer, is having an immense sale; seventh edition is new out. The polla is also arranged for four hands and for orchestras. Price 40c. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

Broken Banks—Present Value.—All City banks taken at par:—Wheat Growers', 95 cents; Bridgeton, 90c.; Government Stock, 66c.; Washtensw, 40c.; Frie and Kalamazoo, 40c.; Lewis County, 20c.; Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, 96c.—at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Just Received-1,000 Black Frock Conts, \$5 each; 1,000 Paris cassimere pants, \$3: 2,000 elegant vests, spring; style; one case blue cloth, \$1 50 per yard; one case black doeskin, extra heavy, \$1 25; one case Oxford mixed cloth, \$1 25.

GEO LEVIE, cor. Nassau and Beeaman sts.

Carpets from Haggerty, Jones & Co., great sale of 500,000 yards of splendid three ply and ingrain carpets, Lowell manufacture. Sold at a tremendous re-duction in prices at HTRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery.

The Place to get good Shirts—Not such as are made for one shiling a piece; but shirts which cost for sewing alone from 75c. to \$1.50. may always be had at McLat GHIJN'S, 292 Greenwich street, corner of Cham-

Popular Trade.—E. H. Leadbeater, 347 Brosoway, is selling rich siles at 4s., 5s. and 6s., per yard; French ginglams at 1s.; bareges from 1s. 6d. to 4s.; fine ceberge 1s. 6d. and ribbons, shawls, lineus, table damasks, napkina, sheetings, quilis, blankets, and fiannels equally cheap. Also black silks.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. Pat-RICK in the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Goffin's impene-trable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 rearl street, one door below Maiden lane.

Extract from the Washington Totional In-telligencer, of Feb. 25.—A few words of counsel.—While words of regret for the loss of Mr. Benton's valuable pa-pers are falling from the lips of every latelingert person in this community, and perhaps in this country, we trust we may be pardoned for making a practical, and not un-profitable, remark suggested by this occurrance. For one or two hundred dodlars may be purchased a beauti-ful strike of furniture, from which valuables cannot be extracted by thieves, and in which papers cannot be burnt. We allowe to Harring S asfes, of which such admirable specimens may be seen in the extution at the ourn. We alluce to HERRING'S eafes, of which such admirable specimens may be seen in the exhibition at the Smithronian Institute. Not only every store and place of business, but every spaceous dwelling should contain one of these secure operatories of the records and other valuable papers, and precious things of every establishment.

Gayler's Salamander Safe—Ouly Depot. 207-Fearl street, opposite Fiercher, established twenty free years: fitteen thousand in use; five hundred fully tected by fire, not one failure. Safes of all sizes and prices on

For Distribers and Liquor Manufacturers.

B) of cognet, essence of cornes, (Stignesse, Orard, Se.), famoura and St. Croix rum. Schledam relinapos, and all their favors for inquers and cordials. For sale by F. H. (ECEING, 12 Frankfor) street.